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most highly civilized part of the world, the peninsula of Anatolia or Asia Minor." The geographical fact of greatest importance relating to this long struggle is that the scene was generally in Asia Minor, "the peninsula which bridges the sea and offers the best road and the chief battle ground" between Asia and Europe.

La Champagne. Étude de Géographie régionale. Par Dr. Émile Chantriot. xxiv and 316 pp., 52 half-tone Illustrations and Diagrams, 17 Maps, and Index. Berger-Levrault & Co., Paris, 1906. Price, 8 fr.

A geographical study of great merit based, as all geography should be, on the geology which has so prominent a part in shaping the land forms. Champagne is a distinct geographical unit, mostly plain, presenting strong natural contrasts to the surrounding regions and offering a fine field to the student of regional geography. Dr. Chantriot describes the land forms and their evolution, natural differences which geological and climatic influences chiefly have produced, the hydrography, the dissimilar features and the causes of them, and the influences of these and other factors upon the development of vegetable and animal life, and especially upon the human inhabitants and their personal and economic characteristics. Advanced students will find profit and enjoyment in reading this book.

On the Borders of Pigmy Land. By Ruth B. Fisher. ix and 215 pp., and 32 Illustrations from Photographs. (No index.) Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, 1905. Price, \$1.25.

Mrs. Fisher writes of the country of Toro, an independent kingdom north-west of Uganda and 200 miles further inland, where she and her husband lived in the missionary service. Her cottage was within sight of the snows of Ruwenzori. She was gladly welcomed by the Batoro, who invited missionaries to come, and have been influenced to a remarkable degree by these teachers. She is the first to give a detailed description of this country and its people, their home life, the king and his family, the religion, language, industries, and amusements. There are chapters also on the climb up the west slope of the Ruwenzori range, for Mrs. Fisher was one of her husband's companions on his ascent to the snow line in 1903; and on the long tramps across the four kingdoms of the Uganda Protectorate and to Lake Albert Edward through swamps of the Semliki River and into the fringe of the Congo State, where she saw pigmies and cannibal tribes. The author has humour and descriptive talent, and her pen pictures are as graphic as the excellent photographs. The work was written before the Duke of the Abruzzi had conquered the Ruwenzori summit, and Mrs. Fisher's remarks need emendation when she says:

To scale Ruwenzori's highest point must remain an impossible task. No one could endure the penetrating cold for the period of time required to master the prolonged and precipitous heights.

Ein Siedelungsvorschlag für Deutsch-Südwestafrika. Von Dr. Jur. V. Fuchs. viii and 100 pp., and Map. Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1907. Price, M. 2.

This is a study of the conditions of land-holding in German Southwest Africa, written by a lawyer who has been a government official and a judge in the colony. The book is both practical and philosophical and will meet the need of colonists and of students of colonial policy. The author outlines advantages and drawbacks that were met in the development of newer parts of the world, as

Australia, South Africa and North America. The primary essentials of agricultural development are land, capital, and labour; and, in more detail, the settlement of new lands requires a liberal credit system, so that farmers with small or no capital may get a foothold, protection for life and property, guaranteed rights in property, trade, postal and telegraph routes, customs and transportation tariffs that are not oppressive, scientific surveys of property lines, life and property insurance, banks, good schools, libraries, religious toleration and governmental and private agencies for the promotion of colonization and colonial interests.

Dr. Fuchs applies these principles to German Southwest Africa in the recent initial stages of its development and under the favourable and unfavourable natural conditions. It is a clear and excellent study of the system developed to meet conditions of settlement that are more or less difficult. The sketch map shows the area and distribution of the crown and native lands and of those which have been conceded to development companies.

Jarðtskjálftar á Suthurlandi, eftir Thorvald Thoroddsen. Gefð út af Hinu Islenska Bókmentafélagi. Kaupmannhöfn, 1899.

(Earthquakes on the South Coast of Iceland, by Thorvald Thoroddsen. Published by the Icelandic Literary Society. Copenhagen, 1899.)

This Icelandic volume of 199 pages gives not only the results of Thoroddsen's own studies throughout the southern lowland and southern coastal ranges of Iceland, but a historic survey of earthquakes in that section from the year 1013 to the destructive one of 1896. There are recorded in the Sagas and Annals of Iceland (and there summarised), earthquakes as follows: In the eleventh century, 1; in the twelfth, 4; in the thirteenth, 3; in the fourteenth, 7; in the fifteenth, 0; in the sixteenth, 8; in the seventeenth, 10; in the eighteenth, 14; in the nineteenth, 10. Some of the earthquakes recorded as one really consisted of shocks several days apart; some were accompanied or associated with eruptions from Hecla and other south coast volcanoes; more than half of these earthquakes resulted in loss of life. Many even of the oldest records give specific data of scientific value, such as describing the change in the course of rivers, the breaking out of springs and appearance and disappearance of geysers. The study of the shocks that followed each other from August 26 to September 10 is carried through in considerable detail and occupies pp. 40-110 inclusive. Pp. 111-197 are occupied with an appendix giving descriptions of the 1896 earthquake by various observers and tables of the damage done to houses and meadowlands. The volume is accompanied by a geological map of the southern lowland of Iceland, in colors.

V. S.

Landsjálftar á Islandi, eftir Thorvald Thoroddsen. Annath hefti at "Jarðtskjálftar á Suthurlandi." Gefð út af Hinu Islenska Bókmentafélagi. Kaupmannhöfn, 1905. (Earthquakes in Iceland, by Thorvald Thoroddsen. II. Second Volume of "Earthquakes on the South Coast of Iceland." Published by the Icelandic Literary Society. Copenhagen, 1905.)

This second part of Dr. Thoroddsen's volume of earthquake studies in Iceland makes the work a more or less complete survey, historically and geologically. Pp. 201-213 are occupied with a historical summary of 32 recorded earthquakes on the Faxaflói Bight. These are from the years 1663 to 1889; that the records do not go farther back is interpreted by the author to mean that the